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Vol. XVII
N° 6

November 18, 1996

18 novembre 1996

Quid Novi

McGill University - Faculty of Law / Faculté de droit - Université McGill

View from Mount Scopus

HILLEL

NAT IV

NEUER

The view from Mount Scopus, the rocky hilltop which houses the Hebrew University of Jerusalem campus, encompasses, to the east, the magnificently serene Judean desert, and to the south, the golden stone face of the Holy City itself. My own view from Mt. Scopus, however, looks further: inward, at the university – whose law faculty I am visiting this year – and, outward, upon the complicated patchwork of Israeli society, indeed upon the thorny Middle East conflict as a whole.

My vantage point in this country is that of the insider-outsider.

An insider, because I am Jewish and speak Hebrew, and because I have previously spent considerable time in Israel, including one year studying in a *yeshiva* (college of Jewish studies), and another while serving voluntarily as an armored tank driver in the Israeli army.

An outsider, at the same time, because I was born and bred in Montreal, and culturally feel Canadian to the bone. (Example: If I sneeze when alone, I will still say "excuse me".) However decent my Hebrew, only English is my native tongue, only within its nuances do I truly feel at home.

And though this may appear surprising or ironic to some, I am also an outsider to mainstream Israeli soci-

ety by virtue of my being an observant Jew; the *kipa* (or, *yarmulke*) I wear on my head places me in a distinctly visible – and often controversial – minority.

For notwithstanding its designation as "the Jewish state", the dominant institutions in this country – the universities, the print and electronic media, the literary and intellectual elite – all consider themselves resolutely secular. To certain critics, they are outright anti-religious.

One would assume issues related to my observance and religious head-cover would be non-issues in Israel, just as one imagines a Sikh from Western Canada finds relief from turban issues while visiting the Punjab.

But in Israel today – perhaps for every day since its establishment in 1948 – the only thing which can make Israelis forget the surrounding siege of the Middle East conflict is another different fight, one waged with possibly even fiercer passion: the culture war.

The culture warriors on both sides know that what is at stake in this battle is the very character of Israel. After all, what does – or should – a Jewish state actually mean? For the religiously inclined, the more Jewish law and tradition manifest in state practices and the public square, the better. Thus religious parties have continuously lobbied for strengthening the Israeli version of the "Lord's Day Act" – i.e. no public transportation or commerce on the Sabbath – and for banning the sale of non-kosher food.

Top Ten Surprises

of the Semester

- 10) "Looks" interesting and "is" interesting are two very different things.
- 9) The Ottawa Senators are better than the Habs (so far).
- 8) Some people actually mistake my lists for serious personal opinions.
- 7) In a salary-dumping fire sale, Professor Scott has been traded to U of T along with the rights to Cally-Jordan, for 5 Deskjet printers and a sessional lecturer to be named later.
- 6) Legislative competence over the Caramilk secret is a federal matter under "Peace, Order and Good Government".
- 5) Associate Dean Jutras abolished "show and tell" from all semi-obligatory courses.
- 4) Law faculty moving its operations to Mirabel.
- 3) Dean Toope forced to resign after admitting to a brief membership in the Mouseketeers during the '60's.
- 2) Judge Reinhold was not federally appointed.
- 1) There's a fire evacuation map RIGHT next to the door (how stupid do they think we are?).

Special thanks to Jeff Wood for his input on this one as well as some past lists. This list was brought to you by the letter "X" and the number "643 992".

STEVEN

BCL MCMLVII

LEITMAN

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JES
RC

Yet these measures are anathema to secular Israelis, who, ever wary of religious encroachments of one form or other, resent such limitations on their liberty. In Israel, to think of giving tribute to God on a coin — or in a constitutional preamble — is like imagining the Parti Québécois platform paying homage to Her Majesty the Queen.

To be sure, these historic debates over state/public observance of ritual law have been heated enough. But when, in recent years, geopolitical arguments were added to the fire, the religious-secular confrontation went from being a low-intensity conflict, to becoming dangerously close to a civil war.

HIS name was Yigal Amir. The man who assassinated Prime Minister Rabin last November believed he was performing God's will in eliminating the soldier-turned-statesman who had agreed to trade, for peace, parts of the biblical Land of Israel. Mr. Amir, whose three bullets last November nearly sent Israel over the brink, did not create this menacing mix of religious zeal with politics, he only epitomized its ugly excesses.

The culture clash — never resolved since the birth of Zionism 100 years ago, only delayed — boils down to the collision of two radically opposing worldviews. At one end, there is the religious belief that the Jewish nation has a unique mission in this world, coupled with a divine right to the Land of Israel. At the other pole, the secular Israeli *weltanschauung* seeks precisely the elimination of particularism or difference, towards the goal of achieving what in Hebrew is called *normaliut* — normalcy, to be a normal country, like any other.

Hence for the liberal-left — who for years argued that handing Palestinians

control of the heavily Arab-populated territories in the West Bank and Gaza was the only way out of the Mideast quagmire — the 1993 Israel-Palestinian Oslo accords bore such great promise.

Certainly they cheered Oslo on the basis of objective political-strategic conclusions, namely, that only the path of compromise would bring peace. But present also was a feeling, almost euphoric for some, that Oslo achieved what they had been domestically struggling for all along: *normaliut*.

No more territories, to them, promised an end to Intifada clashes with Palestinians — and thus, presumably, no more censure in the international media, no more isolation in the political arena. On a certain level the severing of Judea and Samaria — biblical lands pregnant with Jewish historic significance — held out a certain liberation from the confining walls of Jewish fate and particularism.

In short, to many leftists the territories signified everything holding Israel back from becoming a regular state — one like, say, Holland or Australia; and thanks to Oslo they would soon be gone. Even Jerusalem became negotiable — not just legally in the accords, but psychologically and emotionally in an unprecedented number of Israeli hearts and minds.

But if Oslo was the harbinger of a sort of secular Redemption for the left, it signified the very opposite for religious-nationalist Israelis on the right, many of whom had attached messianic significance to the 1967 conquest and subsequent settlement of Judea and Samaria.

This sharp contrast in the Israeli body politic means that from one election to another, there is always at least one segment of society which feels as though it is in mourning. Ask a leftist today what ails

him most, and he will respond exactly as rightists did before last June's election: "This government!"

The culture wars hit home like a sack of bricks when I stood in the Hebrew University mezzanine last week, the week of the Hebrew anniversary of Yitzhak Rabin's death. Gathered in front of a television screen was an impromptu crowd of dozens of students, their teary eyes fixed on a video which was replaying last year's tragic events. I couldn't help but feel stingingly self-conscious of the *kipa* on my head. Were people looking at me? Were they accusing me — in their hearts, their stares — of guilt by association?

More likely, nobody paid any attention to me at all. But during that emotional week of commemoration I realized — with the doves tying memorial with commitment to the dovish political platform, and the right unsure how to separate the two

— that remembering Rabin was doomed, even for generations to come, to be a politically charged affair. It could never be otherwise: the man was killed at a political rally, for pursuing a specific political path, by an assassin with defined political motives.

These are but some of the complex and turbulent undercurrents of life in Israel, a country where life-and-death issues abound.

Still, this country also has its fair share of hilarious moments — hilarious dreams, too: I recently imagined I met veteran Quid columnist Don McGowan on a Jerusalem street, he having feigned Jewishness in order to travel on a certain tour — but these, and more, for the next column.

(Hillel's e-mail address is: osneuer@spinach.mscc.huji.ac.il)

Time, Virtual Reality, and Legal Writing

DANIEL

ASSOCIATE DEAN

JUTRAS

Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre - Ne remettons pas à demain ce que nous pouvons faire le jour même. Les exigences du génie créateur se heurtent à ce que le *Dictionnaire Robert des expressions et locutions* qualifie de principe de "bonne gestion bourgeoise" et de "platitude moralisatrice". Sans qu'il soit nécessaire de m'étendre indûment sur le sujet, il m'apparaît utile d'évoquer ici certaines des retombées de ce conflit au sein de la

normativity (a special hello to my beloved Foundations students), but the mixed civil law/common law soul in me cries out the following: - Deadlines are real, and must be respected. - Time of submission is normally no later than 4 P.M. on the day on which the paper is due, unless indicated otherwise. - After that time, the assignment should be treated as submitted late and shall be assessed the stated penalty. - There may be exceptional circumstances which may justify late submission of an assignment: medical problems and emergencies or unforeseen life crises of vari-

The Education Equity Committee was created to work towards achieving educational equity at the Faculty of Law. Its primary objectives include: (1) The promotion of diversity and an atmosphere of respect for, and appreciation of differences; (2) the identification and elimination of discrimination, including systemic discrimination at the Law Faculty.

The Committee includes Professor Margaret Somerville (Chair), Assistant Dean Robin Geller, Professor René Provost, Professor Colleen Sheppard, Nora Bednarski (LL.B.II), Diep Truong (B.C.L. II) and Kabir Ravindra (LL.B. I). Professor Colleen Sheppard is also the Faculty of Law Discrimination and Harassment Resource Coordinator.

Le Comité entend recueillir les opinions des étudiant-e-s de la Faculté. Ainsi, au cours des prochaines semaines, les trois étudiants siégeant au Comité entreprendront une consultation avec les groupes étudiants à la Faculté de droit afin de déterminer leurs priorités quant à la nécessité de faire de la Faculté un endroit d'inclusion. Nous espérons que vous n'hésitez pas à nous faire part de vos

préoccupations en nous contactant par courrier électronique ou par téléphone.

CALENDAR

GUYLÈNE

BCL III

LECLAIR

- 19 nov., 11h45: "How are Corporations governed?" Bronfman, room 301
- 20, 12h30: L'Arbitrage en droit interne Moot Court
- 21-22 nov., 17h30: "Freedom & Truth: The idea of the university" by SE Angelo Scola Moot Court
- 22 nov., 11h: McGill info session on exchanges on Spain and Mexico Arts Building, council room 160
- 22 nov., 15h30-16h30 Childhood Schizophrenia Stewart Biological Building, room S 1/4
- 22 nov. Date limite d'inscription pour le cours de formation professionnelle au Barreau
- 22 nov, 11h30: Legal Theory Workshop: Are Liberalism & Collective Rights Compatible? by D. Weinstock
- 29 nov.: Perspectives étudiantes sur le McGill du futur, voir les affiches pour plus d'information
- 29, 30 nov.: The Law and You, "The New Labour Frontier"

Date de tombée: Vendredi 22 novembre ~ 12h00

Quid Novi is published each two weeks by students at the Faculty of Law of McGill University, 3661 Peel Street, Montréal, H3A 1W9 (Tel: 398-4430). Production is made possible by support of the Dean's office and by direct funding from the students. Les opinions exprimées sont propres aux auteurs. Toute contribution doit indiquer l'auteur ou son origine et n'est publiée qu'à la discréction du comité de rédaction. Articles can be sent to: quid@lsa.lan.mcgill.ca

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faculté de droit.

1. Première constatation: la bonne gestion bourgeoise a fait des petits dans les établissements d'enseignement. Qui dit dissertation, essai, mémoire, dit aussi "date de remise des travaux". La ponctualité dans la remise des travaux se justifie par un ensemble de raisons, certaines plus convaincantes que d'autres. Parmi les raisonnement possibles - il y en a d'autres - on trouve:

- Les exigences du paternalisme: c'est bien connu, plus on fignole, frotte et astique une dissertation, plus elle brille. Deadlines are there to force students to leave well enough alone and to move on to other things.
- Les exigences du paternalisme (bis): le milieu juridique est bien connu pour sa fixation pathologique sur l'écoulement du temps (prescription, délais préfixés, etc). Deadlines are there to teach time management while it is still possible to learn about it without very significant and negative consequences in one's professional life.
- Les exigences de l'équité: like cases must be treated alike, and all students similarly situated must be given the same amount of time to accomplish the tasks on which they are being evaluated. Deadlines are there to ensure fairness as between students who are similarly situated (more on that later). That presupposes that the deadlines are realistic, but that probably brings me back to the first two paternalistic considerations.

Whether or not those are convincing justifications, the fact is that the Faculty has, among its various written regulations, the following text: *"In the absence of a medical certificate or analogous circumstances, any required paper or essay submitted after its due date shall be assessed a penalty of one grading unit per day late".* That would obviously require some interpretation, and cannot be understood outside of considerations of implicit

ous sorts count as valid reasons to ask for special accommodations. Students who face those are not similarly situated, and may be given an appropriately extended time for the submission of their work. Bad planning and overcommitment do not count as exceptional circumstances.

2. Deuxième constatation: la révolution informatique produit son lot de misère. Dans les dernières heures de la préparation de mémoires de première ou de deuxième année, de nombreux étudiants et étudiantes se sont heurtés à des difficultés importantes liées à l'utilisation des ordinateurs dans la préparation de leurs travaux: virus, disques rigides défaillants, disquettes défectueuses, problèmes d'édition (format, impression, conversion), sans parler des problèmes liés à l'utilisation du laboratoire durant les périodes de pointe. Plusieurs se sont retrouvés les mains vides, sans version papier, sans copies, sans même une version antérieure à partir de laquelle on pourrait reconstituer le texte perdu.

I am begging you all to plan ahead, and to factor in your planning the possibility of computer difficulties. Editing - printing - copying always take more time than initially expected, even when the substance of the work is in its final version. Even though computer difficulties are generally unforeseeable, their dire consequences can generally be avoided with careful planning - and a backup copy. In the absence of this kind of careful planning, I will be extremely reluctant to treat even serious computer difficulties as exceptional reasons justifying an extension, in all fairness to students who manage, somehow, to meet the (sometimes crazy) deadlines we set for submission of written work.

Now, if I could just finish this article that I promised to submit by the first of June 1993...

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERSHIPS ~ PART I

This summer, several McGill students participated in human rights internships in Latin America, Asia and Africa. The following are the first in a series of short essays on the projects in which we were involved.

Lloyd DeVincenzi (Nat IV)

Remember the movie "The Mission" with Robert DeNiro and Jeremy Irons? That film deftly explored the clash of cultures — not to mention the subtle points of cultural congruence — between the Guarani and Spanish Jesuit missionaries in east-central South America. Well, this summer I was lucky enough to work with the Guarayo people (closely related to the Guarani) in an area of Bolivia close to the heartland of the erstwhile Jesuit missions.

I was in Bolivia as an intern for the Canadian Lawyers' Association for International Human Rights (CLAIHR). My host NGO in the country was the Centro de Planificación Territorial Indígena (CPTI). The CPTI is based in Santa Cruz, the largest city in the eastern lowlands; its function is to gather and analyze geographical, sociological anthropological and legal data, in order to formulate and present land claims to the Bolivian government. All this is being done at the explicit request of the indigenous peoples of the eastern lowlands themselves.

My principal task within the CPTI was to verify the legality of ranching, mining and forestry operations on land traditionally used and occupied by the Guarayo. The government officials from whom this information was theoretically obtainable were occasionally less than forthcoming (read, "my name is Miguel Cruz, Super-

write but no more room in which to write it. Please feel free to give me a call at 840-9313 or email me at devinc_l if you want to know more about the CPTI internship.

**Bernard Duhaime (BCLIII)
et Marc Porret (NatIV)**

Nous avions tous les deux un intérêt pour les questions de droit des peuples autochtones. Nous étions déjà allés au Guatemala et la problématique nationale nous était quelque peu connue. Nous avons donc décidé de mettre sur pied notre propre projet. Il nous fallu environ quatre mois pour trouver les fonds et établir les contacts nécessaires à notre projet.

Dans un premier temps, nous avons obtenu un contrat de recherche avec le Centre international pour les droits de la personne et le développement démocratique. Il s'agissait d'évaluer l'application de la Convention 169 sur les peuples indigènes et tribaux de l'Organisation internationale du travail, qui venait d'être ratifiée par le Congrès guatémaltèque. Pour ce faire, nous avons fait des entrevues avec les différents acteurs de la scène politique (organisations autochtones et populaires, gouvernement, intellectuels, syndicats, armée, juge, avocats, organisations internationales). Nous avons également traité la documentation pertinente à ce sujet (bonne chance dans ce monde kafkaïen...!). Nous avons finalement rédigé un rapport global sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en oeuvre de la Convention et ses perspectives futures dans un contexte de réconciliation nationale.

funded NGO. The office consists of three lawyers who seem to cover just about every area of the law as it affects indigenous peoples, divided thematically into: land claims and property rights, environmental issues, human rights and political participation.

My work related to the specific issue of oil operations in indigenous territories. I had gone down laden with tons of what I thought was relevant Canadian legislation. I spent my first two months, however, finding out just how different the social, legal and political context is in Bolivia. Thus, I also found myself endlessly drafting and re-drafting my proposals for a regulation to establish rules regarding consultation, monitoring and compensation of indigenous peoples regarding oil exploration activities in their territories. The activities had begun in 1993 and 1994 without the government or companies having made any effort to consult with, or obtain the consent of, affected indigenous communities prior to their commencement.

Like Lloyd, I was impressed by the courage and determination of the 15 or so peoples with whom CEJIS was working. They had been hurtled into the 20th century in the space of about 20 years (up until the 1970s and 1980s, the Bolivian Amazon basin region was largely viewed as inaccessible by major oil, forestry and agricultural interests): they were now participating in countless seminars on how they were to "sustainably develop", provided with state of the art computers (without any training to go with them) and asked to plan their collective future

Pas n'importe quelle étiquette...

MARIE-PIERRE

NAT IV

OLIVIER

Le désormais ex-lieutenant-gouverneur Jean-Louis Roux présente aujourd'hui ses excuses pour ce qu'il appelle «une erreur de jeunesse», «une bravade contre l'establishment». Monsieur Roux prétend que la croix gammée qu'il a arborée sur son sarrau d'étudiant en 1942 n'était qu'une provocation et qu'elle ne reflétait en rien ses idéologies et ses convictions du moment.

Presque en même temps que le dévoilement de cet incident, j'ai entendu une nouvelle selon laquelle le «look nazi» est à la mode. En effet, il semble que chez certains jeunes, particulièrement au Japon, les bottes, les uniformes noirs des SS et les blousons des aviateurs allemands de la Seconde Guerre mondiale connaissent un succès fou. On ajoute ensuite que ce phénomène n'indique pas une remontée du néo-nazisme, mais plutôt une mode passagère.

Jean-Louis Roux a affirmé lors d'une entrevue qu'au moment où il a posé ce geste, il ne savait pas. Les nouvelles des camps de concentration n'étaient pas encore connues et l'opinion publique n'avait pas eu l'occasion de s'en indigner. Le symbole de la croix gammée n'avait donc pour lui qu'un côté provocateur, comme un jeune homme rangé qui tire la langue à la société.

Pour ce qui est de 1942, Jean-Louis Roux peut plaider son ignorance; à nous de le croire ou pas. Toutefois, en 1996, les jeunes *fashion victims* sont plus qu'au courant. La croix gammée est aujourd'hui

intendent of Mining Concessions, and I happen to own most of the mines in the area") so resourcefulness in trying to circumvent them became the name of the game.

Aside from working hard, I was also able to play hard, especially on the CPTI soccer team. Let me tell you, "intramural" soccer was never as intense as in South America. I also managed to travel through a good deal of Bolivia. It's an incredibly diverse country, both demographically and topographically, the eastern lowlands having almost nothing to do with the altiplano (Andean area).

What impressed me more deeply than anything else during my stay was the quiet tenacity of the fifteen thousand impoverished Guarayo in trying to save their culture and language from a world which sees them as quaint (at best) but ultimately dispensable in the march toward economic growth.

There is, of course, much more I could

Parallèlement, nous étions stagiaires à la Procuraduria de los Derechos Humanos (ombudsman du Congrès de la République). Il fallut quelques jours pour que notre maître de stage définisse clairement notre tâche (ce qui est tout à fait normal, rassurez-vous...!). Nous avons travaillé essentiellement sur la question de la discrimination ethnique produisant un rapport sur le traitement des plaintes de discrimination ethnique logées auprès de l'organisation. Pour ce faire, nous sommes allés enquêter sur le terrain pour comparer les plaintes existantes dans les dossiers de la Procuraduria et avec ceux d'ONG de droits de la personne et de la mission des Nations Unies. Nous avons analysé un cas fort controversé. Les résultats étaient plutôt concluants...!

Laurie Sargent (LLBIII)

The Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social (CEJIS) in Trinidad, Bolivia, is a Bolivian-staffed, foreign-

on a sort of corporate model, even while they had little formal education, lived in poverty and often under threats from powerful landowners and multinational corporations encroaching on their ancestral territories, hunting grounds and rivers.

Despite history, current pressures and grave worries, the Mojeño, Trinitario, Chimán, Yuracaré, and Ignaciano people taught me a great deal about friendship and generosity. Even though they find us "gringos" insane for coming down for only three months and thinking we can actually accomplish anything, they seem to value, more than anything else, the fact that their story is becoming known to other parts of the world and the knowledge that they are not completely alone in their struggle.

For more information, feel free to contact me by e-mail (sargent_l@lsa.lan.mcgill.ca).

devenue un symbole qu'on ne manipule qu'avec soin et, de préférence, le moins possible. Il est impossible, maintenant que nous savons tout, que nous savons tous, de l'afficher au nom de la *mode*. L'insigne en lui-même évoque au premier regard les terrifiantes images de chambres à gaz, de prisonniers décharnés et de morts par milliers. Le symbole ne peut plus être dissocié de l'histoire et chaque personne qui décide de le porter choisit aussi de porter le lourd passé et l'idéologie qu'il véhicule. Peut-on aller jusqu'à accuser Jean-Louis Roux d'avoir eu un passé nazi ? Je crois que c'est aller un peu trop loin. Que la terrible signification que transporte avec lui cet insigne ne nous fasse pas perdre toute objectivité et sachons replacer les événements dans leur contexte. Je n'étais pas ici en 1942 pour savoir ce que signifiait véritablement la croix gammée à cette époque. Je ne peux pas non plus m'infiltrer dans la tête de Jean-Louis Roux pour savoir ce en quoi il croyait véritablement à ce moment. Une chose m'inquiète surtout, c'est de savoir qu'après tous les témoignages, les *Journal d'Anne Frank* et les *Schindler's List*, certains peuvent prétendre, en 1996, banaliser la croix gammée pour la reléguer au rang de *statement*.

Je ne désire pas excuser la conduite de Jean-Louis Roux. Au contraire, je crois que la réaction d'indignation collective, est bénéfique, puisqu'elle démontre que la population québécoise et canadienne affiche clairement sa désapprobation face à de tels actes. Mais une mise en garde: ne nous attaquons pas qu'aux lieutenants-gouverneurs qui ont eu le temps de réfléchir sur leurs frasques de jeunesse, mais surveillons bien l'avenir, lequel semble avoir une fâcheuse tendance à oublier le passé.

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The Library Project Power Hierarchy

How Does the Student Voice Get Heard?

DEANNA

LLB III

MATZANKE

As with any University bureaucracy, there is a successive hierarchy of Committees set up to deal with the project. The Student Committee forms a part of the hierarchy. The following flowchart should give you an idea where we fit it:

1) *University Building and Property Committee* (Board of Governors)

This is the highest ranking committee with a hand in the project. They are the ones who approve the architect, the construction management company and control the money.

2) *Physical Resources*

This is the Committee that actually looks after all the nitty gritty decisions for the project including putting out tenders for the architect and the construction company and submitting the recommendations to the Building Committee. Normally, they would also manage the project, although for the law library, they will be contracting this job out to an outside company. They also look after the nitty gritty details like the legalities of building a new building, etc.

3) *The Project Committee*

This is a specialized sub-group of the above committee on which both Dean Toope and Professor Foster sit. This group meets on a weekly basis and will look after the specialized aspects of the project like making sure the architect understands our Programme Statement. This committee will also provide recommendations on problems and contingencies to both above

- 1) to represent student views to the Faculty Committee for the New Law Library;
- 2) to solicit student opinions from the student body through surveys, discussion groups, etc; and
- 3) to disseminate information concerning the progress of the project to the student body through the various available channels.

The fact that a student committee has been given a position on the Faculty Committee and our views have been incorporated into the ultimate building plan also represents another unprecedented step in University politics. This is due to the unmitigated support given by the Committee members including Dean Toope, Head Librarian, Bob Clarke and Professor Foster who heads the Committee.

For 1996-97 your committee members are:

Chairperson:

- Deanna Matzanke, LLB III
- Harriet Burgoon Miskell, LLB II
- Margot Kane, LLB III

LSA member:

- Erin Murphy, LLB II

Please feel free to contact any of the committee members with questions and/or suggestions. We are hoping to set up a generic email address for the committee in the near future.

Currently the committee is working on the following:

- 1) bringing first year students up to date on the project through the Quid and the email notice board;

SHAWN
BCL III

LEWIS

Approximately one year ago, the Faculty Council Ad Hoc Committee on the Curriculum, which was composed of a handful of professors and one student, was in the process of preparing a report on areas of the curriculum that were in need of reform. In order to ensure that the voice of the student body would be heard, the Law Students' Association ("LSA") created its own Task Force, consisting of 5 students, that would address students' concerns regarding the curriculum and evaluation practices of the Faculty of Law.

Tout au long de l'année, le Task Force a consulté les étudiants et les membres de la faculté: des réunions avec les étudiants de toutes les années ont eu lieu, des mémoires ont été reçus et un questionnaire exhaustif a été distribué au corps étudiant. Les informations ainsi obtenues furent compilées et un rapport final fut rédigé, soulignant les priorités et les suggestions des étudiants.

The final recommendations dealt with a host of issues such as language within the Faculty, course registration, the National Programme, the Legal Research and Writing program, credit weighting of courses, the 100% examination, exam scheduling and the ranking system.

La majorité d'entre vous êtes déjà au courant du projet. En effet, celui-ci a reçu une bonne publicité et la participation étudiante fut excellente. Il est très important que les étudiants de première année, qui connaissent peu le Task Force, se familiarisent avec ce projet puisqu'ils seront directement affectés par toute

Student Task Force

modification du curriculum ou des méthodes d'évaluation.

The Report represents a significant achievement for the student body of the Faculty of Law. It is the product of a broad consultation process and indicates student consensus on a large variety of issues. While there will be disagreement among students relating to certain recommendations, the Report, nevertheless, provides a basis around which students can organize collectively in order to bring about reform. This is an unprecedented opportunity for the student body and its concerns to be taken seriously by the Faculty.

Nous encourageons fortement tous les étudiants qui n'ont pas encore eu l'occasion de lire le rapport final à le faire. Il est possible de le consulter sur Pubdocs (attention: à ne pas confondre avec le rapport du Ad Hoc Committee!). Des copies imprimées sont également disponibles au bureau du LSA.

The mandate of the Task Force for the current school year is to work on the implementation of the recommendations from the Report. It is, thus, of paramount importance that the consultation process continues. We welcome any specific comments on the recommendations as well as all input regarding the curriculum and evaluation practices of the Faculty. We have a mailbox in the LSA office (see Task Force) and an e-mail address ("force@lsa.lan.mcgill.ca"). If you have any questions, please feel free to speak to the members of the Task Force — Karen Bengualid, Bernard Duhaime, Shawn Lewis, Paule Morrissey or Lianne Winikoff. We look forward to hearing from you and we will keep you up to date on any new developments.

committees as the project progresses

4) *The Faculty of Law New Law Library Committee*

This Committee consists of the Dean, Professor Foster, the head librarian, Bob Clarke, Student Committee members, Deanna Matzanke and Erin Murphy, and a couple of other key individuals. The Committee meets on a monthly basis to discuss the project progress and evaluate the issues brought from the Project Committee. Here is where decisions are made on space allocation, essential and non-essential aspects of the building and all are keep up to date on the proposed timeline.

The Faculty Committee has shown itself to be extremely receptive to and supportive of student concerns and has declared itself accountable to students in terms of bringing back issues from the Project Committee to be discussed in the Faculty Committee where students have a voice before approval is given in the Project Committee.

5) *The New Law Library Student Committee*

The Committee, which was constituted in December 1994, consists of a small group of students who were selected after an interview process by the LSA. Normally, LSA Committees undergo a staff change each year to offer the positions to a larger number of people and facilitate the flow of new ideas. All of the committee positions have been filled in this way since its inception except for the position of Chairperson. When the Committee was originally constituted, it was felt that a first year student who would be willing to chair the committee for a continuous term of four years would be appropriate in this case in order to maintain continuity due to the length of the project. The Committee meets on average once a month although ad hoc meetings are held as new developments come up.

The Committee has three main objectives:

- 2) recapping the progress of the project for upper year students through the same medium;
- 3) developing issue specific surveys to solicit student opinions;
- 4) setting up a meeting with the architect to establish an information exchange on student perspectives and needs.
- 5) ensuring that the student committee forms part of the Transition Committee which will be set up to coordinate the move of the old library into the new one as well as dealing with the inconveniences that will necessarily pop up during construction.

How can we make our \$100 000 contribution count?

The Faculty Committee for the New Law Library decided during the fundraising drive that any gift over \$100 000 would give the donator either a naming opportunity (ie: name a part of the library or a classroom) or allow the donator to designate where the money would be spent. Given that students will have contributed this amount over four years, we have the right to this offer as well.

Last February, a survey was held to solicit student opinions on where we should put our money. A number of options were suggested but the two to come out on top were the purchase of specialized journals and book reviews and the purchase of more computers. However, the survey was not conclusive and the Committee has decided to conduct another, more specific survey during the second week of November. This survey will be accompanied by an explanation of what student needs are already being accommodated in the new complex and which aspects will be excluded unless we designate our contribution to their realization. Using the money as a naming opportunity (ie: naming the student lounge or cafeteria) was strictly rejected.

WHITE FISHER

LLB III

AKA DAVID WHITE

By 11:30 p.m. on Monday, November 4, one thing — albeit a rarity in Montreal — was clear: the Smoked Meat sucked. Not the fine product offered by Dunn's, Schwartz's or Ben's (this reporter's personal favorite, on rye with Swiss cheese and liberal amounts of mustard), but rather the hockey team faced by the Prosecutors, one of two Law representatives in the Men's "B" intramural league.

The Prosecutors sent a full squad into battle that night, fully rested from a default by the Biohazards the week before that upped the good guys' record to 3-1. Both Wise Pete and Steady Steve Kelly were itching to get back on the ice after dutifully serving out their suspensions, and Joltin' Jacque Duguay's knee and skates gave him the go-ahead to return to full digger status. Crazy Legs Coleman had finally worked out his codeine dependency following repeated trips to the dental abattoir and was headed for his best game of this short season.

The roles that each team would play on its frozen stage were apparent within the first three minutes of the game. The Prosecutors were a hockey team, passing and shooting with ease and resolve, and at long last, results. Smoked Meat were a collection of yellow-jerseyed pylons around whom the aforementioned hockey team had a full equipment practice, backed up by an outstanding goalie who limited the score in this game to a meager 3-0. On at least five occasions, the Meat netminder took away SURE goals; on at least ten more, he stopped GOOD chances. I say what I mean, and I mean what I say.

This was not the best game for this reporter to relate to you in any detail. Of the 44 minutes in regulation play, about 39 were spent in the Meat's zone, with the other five split between neutral zone

build-ups by the Prosecutors and maybe five Meat shots on the Loquacious One. Those 39 minutes were a constant parade of experiments and executions by the Prosecutors. Five Pro players tried wrap-arounds; defencemen on the point were pinching and rushing the net, one such rush by Steady Steve resulting in the first goal; shots came from everywhere, the two best being a slapshot by Learned Lloyd Lipsett in the upper face-off circle for the second goal, and a wrist shot in the slot by Roving James Murdock that rang off the crossbar like the bells of St. Mary's. Oh Father! A brief touch of fisticuffs courtesy of Crazy Legs provided the fan with the final ingredient in a complete hockey game.

After the game, the Prosecutors were pleased with the result, but realistic as to its origin. "Slightly more satisfying than a default," opined co-captain Kelly. "A confidence builder, but not a win to take to heart," replied Learned Lloyd. If the Prosecutors can take the level of play they demonstrated that night to a team of better stock, then this could well be the point in the season they look back on as the turning point. If not, they can always lobby for more Smoked Meat.

On a personal note, this reporter would like to apologize to the other Law teams currently involved in intramural play. It is not my intention, in writing about the Prosecutors, to single them out at your expense. The reality of life does not afford me the opportunity to see all the games played by our teams, as much as I might wish otherwise, both for myself and this column. As well, this rag pays neither by the game nor the word nor at all. If informed, I'll try to come. If given some sort of report, I will incorporate it. If some journalistic competition arises, I'm buying. Needless to say, good luck to all, and to all healthy groins.

Stay tuned for further reports from your Man at McConnell.

Le fléau des yeux fermés

MYRIAM

BCL III

BOHÉMIER

Je vois tout le monde aller ici. Membre d'un comité par ci, bénévole par là. Tout un chacun est promis à une belle carrière. J'essaie d'imaginer où vous serez tous plus tard et je n'ai pas de difficultés à vous voir tous parmi les gens influents de ce pays ou du monde. Ce que je n'arrive pas à imaginer, c'est votre vie familiale. On a beau se côtoyer tous les jours depuis trois ans, on ne se connaît pas tous très bien. Est-ce que votre horaire futur prévoit une petite place pour une famille entre deux rendez-vous d'affaires, une plaidoirie à la Cour suprême et une médiation entre les deux paliers de gouvernement sur une question constitutionnelle? Est-ce que vous voulez vous marier ou vivre en union libre avec contrat de séparation de biens (parce que vous gagnerez sûrement plus cher que votre conjoint(e) et que vous ne voudrez pas vous faire avoir lors d'une éventuelle rupture)? Je ne sais pas moi-même. Tout ce que je sais, c'est que j'ai envie de vous parler des enfants. Des enfants qui se font abuser en particulier. Cette envie m'est venue en lisant le livre de la Juge Andrée Ruffo (*Finalement!...Les enfants*, Montréal: Art Global Inc., 1991.) sur ses expériences humaines en tant que juge. Je vous conseille fortement de lire ce bouquin. Il vous fera réfléchir (à moins que ce ne soit une activité qui vous répugne maintenant qu'on doit le faire constamment. Au moins, vous changerez de sujet de réflexion parce qu'on n'y parle pas de droit comme tel).

prison et ils ne pourront plus se nourrir. Mme la juge demande à l'enseignante ce qu'elle a fait suite à cet aveu. Rien. Elle n'a rien fait parce que cet homme est un criminel et qu'elle a peur pour sa famille, sa maison et sa voiture s'il décide de se venger. La juge lui explique tout doucement ses devoirs et puis à quel point, si elle est apeurée, cette enfant doit l'être. Environ un mois plus tard, l'enseignante rencontre Mme la juge et lui dit qu'elle a fait le signalement (Mme Ruffo l'avait déjà fait). En Cour, les parents ont tout nié, mais la mère avait bien de la difficulté à s'expliquer comment sa fille de huit ans pouvait être atteinte d'une maladie vénérienne...

Sophie

L'horreur se poursuit. Cette fois, il est question de Sophie. Elle a quatorze ans. Depuis déjà deux ans, elle ne fréquente plus l'école. Pourquoi? Auparavant, elle était première de classe, enjouée, heureuse. Elle est maintenant agressive, impertinente. Elle s'affuble de costumes, se maquille. Qu'est-ce qui a bien pu la troubler autant? Sa mère croit que c'est l'adolescence et l'influence de ses mauvais amis. Sophie est violée par son père depuis deux ans. Elle a en parlé à sa mère qui ne l'a pas crue. Désespérée, elle a rencontré des amis qui vivent la même peur qu'elle. Ils la comprennent. Ils l'ont initiée à l'enfer de la drogue. Gelée, elle ne sent plus la douleur. Mais il lui faut de l'argent pour se payer ces paradis artificiels. C'est ainsi qu'elle a commencé à se prostituer. Elle fugue. Elle dort dans les rues. Elle va de moins en moins à l'école, donc elle ne peut plus suivre et elle dérange en classe. Un

d'accueil. Inutile de déranger des gens!" (p.51). Finalement, les voisins étaient très contents d'accepter chez eux Sophie qu'ils connaissaient depuis sa tendre enfance.

Je ne vous raconte pas tout, lisez le livre de Mme la juge Ruffo. Elle saura vous transmettre son amour des enfants et son désir de se battre pour eux.

Le fléau des yeux fermés

Selon ce que nous raconte Mme la juge Ruffo, on en déduit que les enfants qui se font abuser présentent un certain modèle : ils sont souvent considérés comme hyperactifs, ils peuvent avoir tendance à rechercher l'attention, ils ont un comportement agressif et destructeur. L'école ne semble pas les intéresser. Un enfant qui présente ces caractéristiques n'est pas nécessairement maltraité, de la même façon qu'un autre qui ne les a pas peut être abusé. Toutefois, ce sont de bonnes pistes pour nous avertir qu'il y a potentiellement matière à intervenir. Cependant, dans la vie quotidienne, même les indices les plus flagrants et les aveux ne conduisent pas nécessairement à une action concrète. En effet, combien d'enfants hyperactifs sont tout simplement traités au ritalin au lieu que l'on se demande pourquoi ils sont si agités. Les enfants essaient d'exprimer par leur comportement l'enfer qu'ils vivent. Mais on ne voit rien. Ou bien on ne veut pas voir. Certains parents (souvent la mère) nient tout. Bien des enseignants sont réticents à leur venir en aide. Et qu'en est-il de nous? Comment expliquer un tel mépris et désintérêt envers ces enfants qui souffrent? Je ne comprends pas. On a peur de se mêler de ce qui ne

President's choice

DOMINIQUE

BCL III

LAPIERRE

Vous avez sûrement remarqué que mon dernier article était quelque peu décousu...eh oui! Comme j'allais manquer le "deadline", j'ai envoyé mon "draft"! (Imaginez, si vous n'aviez pas eu notre "update" bi-mensuel!)

Tout d'abord, le télécopieur! Notre cher fax sera bientôt en fonction de nouveau. Si vous saviez tous les efforts que Dom H. a dû déployer pour finalement réaliser que le fax est américain et que les cartouches d'encre n'existent pas au Canada! Mais plus d'inquiétude, tout est sous contrôle! Le fax devrait être fonctionnel...maintenant! I'll ask you to now use our fax machine and not the fax in the Dean's office, even for long distance calls. The LSA executive members will each have a code which you will be able to use to send your long distance faxes. I WILL WARN YOU NOW: THE EXEC WILL ONLY BE AVAILABLE TO SEND THE FAXES DURING THEIR OFFICE HOURS. So don't tackle them in the hall to send your fax...they simply won't do it (and no guilt trips, please!) Just check our schedule on the door. If it's urgent, the people in the Dean's office will be willing to help you or better yet, head on down to Copy 2000.

My meeting with the Committee on Coordination of Students Services has been a learning experience! I discovered that I don't necessarily see eye to eye with the other members (in fact, we're usually in direct opposition!) Anyway, we voted on the first year coordinator question. (see

Lyne

Mme la juge Ruffo commence par nous parler d'une conférence qu'elle a donnée à des enseignants. L'une d'entre eux prend la parole et lui raconte l'histoire de son élève. Lyne a huit ans. Au début de l'année scolaire, Lyne est enjouée, douée, elle fait ses devoirs avec soin et elle aide ses amis qui ont plus de difficultés. Mais un jour, Lyne change. Elle souffre de douleurs à l'abdomen et à la tête. Elle a perdu sa coquetterie. Ses devoirs sont mal faits. Elle fait mal à ses amis et elle est agressive. Sa professeure la garde donc avec elle aux récréations pour savoir ce qui se passe. Un jour, la petite explose. Elle raconte tout. Son père est sorti de prison. Il boit, il la bat, ainsi que son petit frère et sa mère. Mais un jour, il commence à lui offrir des cadeaux pour obtenir des faveurs sexuelles. Il lui dit que c'est leur secret. Si elle le dit, papa va retourner en

jour, elle s'est confiée à l'une de ses professeures. Celle-ci lui a dit : "Ça suffit. Tu ne sais plus quoi faire pour attirer l'attention. Tu t'absentes continuellement. Tu ne fais plus jamais tes devoirs. Tu déranges, tu ris, tu parles. Tu réponds! Tu es effrontée et arrogante. Regarde-toi, on dirait un clown! Et ces couleurs, et ces oripeaux, et cette saleté! Ça suffit. Si tu continues, j'en parle au directeur et tu seras suspendue. Peut-être qu'au lieu de toujours attirer l'attention, tu pourrais t'intéresser à tes cours." (p.50-51). Elle ne s'est plus ouverte à qui que ce soit par la suite. Mme la juge, elle, l'a crue et lui a demandé si elle connaissait quelqu'un qui pourrait l'accueillir. Ses voisins, a-t-elle répondu. Quand la juge demanda si on en avait fait la demande, la représentante de la direction de la Protection de la Jeunesse répondit : "Non, je n'ai pas vérifié. Sophie doit aller en centre

nous regarder pas, peut-être. On a peur de prendre sur nos épaules les problèmes des autres, probablement. Quand va-t-on arrêter de se protéger entre adultes pour protéger ceux qui sont réellement sans défense?

L'absurdité du système

Une autre chose me fait grincer des dents. Ces enfants qui ont tenté de s'exprimer par leur comportement agressif, agité, et par leurs paroles, ne sont non seulement pas écoutés mais punis. Lorsque le désespoir les conduit à la drogue, à la prostitution, à la délinquance, on les attrape et on les met en prison ou en centre d'accueil. Ils ont perdu leur innocence, leur faculté d'être heureux, leur confiance. Ils ont souffert pour tout ce que les gens leur ont fait ou ont omis de leur faire. Comme si ce n'était pas assez, on les enferme parce qu'ils nuisent à la société (qui s'en est toujours désintéressé) sans que les vrais coupables ne soient punis : leurs parents, tous ceux qui n'ont rien dit, rien fait. Ils paient de leur passé, de leur présent et de leur futur pour le seul crime qu'ils ont vraiment commis : être nés à la mauvaise adresse au mauvais moment.

À ne pas lire pour celui qui vient de manger!

En terminant, je voulais souligner que la juge Ruffo a mis sur pied un tribunal international de la Jeunesse. Elle affirmait, lors de son passage à Chabada (ne me demandez pas comment il se faisait que j'écoutais cette émission, je ne le sais vraiment pas!) que parmi les cas qui lui ont été soumis à la Cour, il y avait celui d'une petite fille de deux ans à qui on avait greffé un vagin de femme pour qu'elle puisse se prostituer. Il n'y pas de limites à la cruauté humaine...

the October 21st edition of the Quid for more info) After explaining that I wasn't totally opposed to the idea of having a first year coordinator for those Faculties that need one, I explained that the report was written without consulting the students at our faculty...apparently, we're not as important as the students in Arts, Management, Engineering etc. who were consulted! So I abstained from the vote...surprisingly enough, I wasn't alone this time!

Just a little reminder, c'est le mois de la charité! Alors soyez généreux et apportez vêtements et nourriture (sous-vêtements, tuques, mitaines, etc.) The donation box will be in the Pit (It's a BIG CHRISTMAS WRAPPED BOX...so you can't miss it) or just bring your stuff to the LSA office.

What else? The phone line might already be installed in the Placement office by now; if not, it'll be there soon...and the computer has also been ordered. (Yes, it means that you will soon have access to the alumni database!) Also, PLEASE fill out a teacher evaluation form and nominate your favourite professor for the Teaching Excellence Award.

Ah! La technologie! Un système de "vidéo-conférence" sera installé dans le 203 bientôt. Ne vous en faites pas, on vous épargnera le tapage des rénovations pendant les examens.

MARS est ouvert pour changer vos cours de janvier. Notez que "Droit de la famille" sera offert, mais... en anglais. Un cours de "Rédaction de contrat" sera probablement donné et le Vice-doyen Jutras travaille fort pour offrir une deuxième section de "Propriété intellectuelle"!

Law Games in Halifax will be AMAAAZING! (Just to make the people who didn't register feel bad!)

Next time, a story about our get-together with the other Quebec Faculties of Law. Stay tuned!

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Placement Talk

CHRISTIAN

BCL II

BERGERON

The Placement Office recently held its second Placement Luncheon Seminar and again, the room booked was packed with students willing to learn more on the recruiting process and therefore increase their chances of making a good impression on law firms.

Cette fois, le séminaire traitait de la lettre de présentation et du curriculum vitae. Étaient présents pour nous dévoiler leurs secrets Me Robert Metcalfe du cabinet McCarthy Tétrault à Montréal, Me Chantal Corriveau du cabinet Woods et associés également de Montréal et Mme Robin Geller, vice-doyenne aux admissions, placement et relations avec les anciens de la Faculté. Les présentations, remplies d'humour et d'anecdotes, nous ont permis de savoir qu'il ne fallait pas envoyer notre c.v. sous forme de mise en demeure ou encore qu'il valait mieux changer le message de notre répondeur lorsque vient le temps des entrevues, parce que les recruteurs pourraient ne pas aimer nos messages remplis de *Heavy Metal* ou autres idées originales.

Seriously, I would like to briefly go over what has been said during the seminar by establishing a list of ten rules on how to write a brilliant cover letter and ten rules on how to prepare a selling resumé. After all, everybody seems to be Rules crazy (the latest mania is in the U.S., where everybody on talk shows and in the newspapers are talking about the Fein and Schneider's bestseller book entitled: "The Rules: Time-tested Secrets for Capturing

Placement Luncheon Seminar

binary", do it and you will probably find 324,876 documents) therefore, you should define and highlight your strengths as boldly as possible.

- 7. Showing that you have researched the firm is always a plus. Some firms will value it more than others and the sad thing is that we do not know which ones do, therefore, do your homework. For example, it means to know when you are applying to Woods and Partners that they are a small firm specialized in litigation and that McCarthy Tétrault is a large general practice firm.
- 8. Keep it simple. Do not be overly creative. Again, they are looking for reasons to throw your application out the window.
- 9. If you know someone in the firm, mention it briefly. Do not make it seem like you want to receive a special treatment from the firm.
- 10. If you only want to practice in one area of law (for example, intellectual property) mention it but realize that it may close some doors. If you are not sure of what you want to do yet, leave it open. The articling experience will often allow you the opportunity to experience several areas of law, then you can make your choice.

10 Règles pour un C.V. accrochant.

- 1. Il n'est pas nécessaire de dépenser une fortune en achetant du très beau papier. Ça n'en vaut pas la peine puisque les c.v. sont photocopiés plusieurs fois et distribués un peu partout dans le cabinet tandis que votre beau papier, lui, demeure oublié sous une pile de documents.
- 2. Assurez-vous que l'adresse et le

en mesure de bien vous évaluer. Une lettre de référence mentionnant simplement que vous êtes ponctuel et responsable aura plutôt tendance à jouer contre vous. Certains recruteurs préfèrent les lettres de référence reliées au droit, donc écrites par un professeur, un avocat ou un juge auprès de qui vous avez travaillé. Malheureusement, il n'y a pas de règle d'or ici, votre jugement est votre meilleure arme.

- 8. Soyez concis en démontrant un esprit de synthèse. Un c.v. de deux pages est l'idéal. N'en faites pas une maladie par contre; les étudiants ayant plus d'expérience peuvent se permettre d'inclure une troisième page.
- 9. Soyez honnête. Il faut se rendre compte que les recruteurs se servent du c.v. pour générer une discussion lors de l'entrevue. Me Metcalfe nous parla d'un étudiant passionné de lecture qui, lorsque questionné sur le dernier bouquin lu, ne se rappelait pas très bien de l'histoire tandis que l'avocat recruteur, comble de désespoir, avait fait lecture de ce même livre récemment... embarrassant!
- 10. Évitez les renseignements trop personnels. Ne pas inclure votre âge, votre poids et grandeur, votre numéro de permis de conduire (histoire vraie selon Me Corriveau), votre photo (elle risquerait de faire le tour du cabinet assez rapidement), etc.

The next Placement Luncheon Seminar will be on the Interview Process and it promises to be as memorable. Come in great number and ask the lawyers all the questions you want on November 18th @

Tales from the red hair girl

HELENE

BCL III

JUTRAS

No rant today (I'll hold myself back...). Nope. This is November, this is after the competitive moot factum, the optional memo, the waiting-for-my-bursary-having-35-cents-in-the-bank. November is great. It has to be, or I'll definitely go nuts. Short column, though. Meilleure chance la prochaine fois...

Qui est mort cette fois-ci?

Il y a eu quinze ans le trente octobre dernier que George Brassens est mort (une obsession que j'ai, vous direz...). Moi je le découvre à peine. Il y a quelques mois, je bouquinais dans une méga-librairie. Aux hauts-parleurs, Renaud. Tiens, je me dis, un nouveau CD de Renaud. J'écoute mieux; on dirait des contines. Hum. Je fais attention de ne bouquiner que dans les coins où on entend le mieux. Étrange: c'est Renaud, mais à la fois ce n'est pas lui... Et alors j'entends "tous les gars, tous les gars du village étaient là-là-là-là...", et tout s'explique! C'est du Brassens! Je suis conquise. Quelques semaines après (histoire de me ramasser quelques sous), j'ai déniché le disque compact. Effectivement, c'est "Renaud chante Brassens".

Je l'avoue, je ne suis pas une pure et dure. J'ai découvert Brassens par la voix d'un autre et j'ai aimé ça... Mais depuis, c'est Brassens que j'aime. Brassens qui n'aurait rien compris à notre rectitude politique. Chaque

the Heart of Mr. Right", now, we do not have this book in the Placement Office... so do not come in asking for it.)

Ten Rules on

How to Write a Brilliant Cover Letter

- 1. Keep it short. Recruiters receive hundreds of applications at once and the last thing you want to do is to bore them. A one-pager will do.
- 2. Address it to the right person. Recruiters tell us that they often see letters addressed to lawyers that are no longer with the firm or even worse, addressed to the wrong firm. Also, no "To whom it may concern"; pick up the phone and call the firm.
- 3. No grammar or spelling mistakes. At least, try not to make an obvious mistake that would show a lack of professionalism. Remember that recruiters are looking for reasons to throw your application in the waste basket. Be careful.
- 4. A bad grade or a bad semester can be explained briefly in the letter. If you have been in a difficult situation at one point during your studies in the Faculty and that has hurt your CGPA tremendously, mention it but do not make it sound like an excuse. They will give you the benefit of the doubt.
- 5. The mention "references available upon request" should not be used. If you have good references, include them in your application (see Rule #7 on the resumé).
- 6. If your grades are not fantastic (I know most of us will feel concerned by this rather general statement), the letter is your opportunity to raise your special characteristics that make you a very good candidate regardless of grades. Due to the large amount of applications received, grades are looked at first and if not sufficient, the letter and c.v. will be scanned (it's like doing a search on QuickLaw looking for the words "special" and "extraor-

numéro de téléphone figurant dans l'en-tête soient corrects. Aussi, assurez-vous qu'il y a un répondeur pour prendre vos messages dans la journée, les avocats n'aiment pas courir après vous (et rappelez-vous de changer votre message...).

- 3. Envoyez votre c.v. par la poste (et non par fax) dans une grande enveloppe de sorte que votre c.v. ne sera pas plié. Il est suggéré aussi de ne pas brocher le tout mais de l'attacher avec un simple trombone.

- 4. Les études primaires et secondaires ne comptent plus (dommage, ma troisième année avait été mémorable...). Indiquez dans votre c.v. vos études collégiales et universitaires passées. En ce qui a trait au relevé de notes, il est nécessaire d'y inclure celui de la Faculté de droit et ensuite celui des études antérieures. On nous mentionne qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de faire parvenir vos notes du Cégep (si vous avez été admis à McGill directement du Cégep, vos notes sont sans aucun doute extraordinaires et les recruteurs le savent).

- 5. Indiquez les langues parlées et écrites. La majorité des cabinets accordent de l'importance aux aptitudes linguistiques. Alors, si vous parlez deux, trois ou même quatre langues, n'hésitez pas à l'indiquer, il s'agit d'un atout important en votre faveur.

- 6. Les expériences de travail doivent être élaborées. Tentez de faire ressortir ce que l'expérience vous a apporté sur les plans professionnel et personnel. Si vous avez beaucoup d'expériences de travail, il s'agit d'un atout important. Si vous en avez moins, il faut faire preuve de créativité et démontrer que vous possédez néanmoins toutes les qualités requises pour vous mériter un poste.

- 7. Les lettres de référence pertinentes peuvent être attachées au c.v. Assurez-vous que la personne qui vous réfère est

12h30. We are trying to get a bigger room this time but that's not easy; stay tuned.

N.B. The volunteers of the Placement Office are in place and are there to assist you in your research for the ideal summer or articling position. Come in and check it out!

Appellez-moi chef!

ALEXANDRA

BCL III

OTIS

La recette de cette semaine met en vedette un ingrédient très populaire au sein de la population étudiante: la bière! Je m'adresse ici à tous ceux qui ont encore une "King Can" de Molson Dry sur le comptoir de leur cuisine. "Appellez-moi chef" vous offre l'occasion rêvée de vous en débarrasser en faisant votre propre pain à la bière!

JAMIE'S MOM BEER BREAD

4 1/2 cups flour • 4 1/2 tablespoon baking powder • 1/3 cup sugar • 2 - 12 oz. cans of beer at room temperature

- 1-Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
- 2-In a large bowl, sift flour, baking powder and sugar.
- 3-Add beer. Stir until foam subsides and all ingredients are moistened.
- 4-Divide into two portions and place into two greased baking pans.
- 5-Bake for 40-50 minutes until golden brown.

*yields two loaves

Chef's note:

- N'hésitez pas à couper la recette en deux
- Utilisez une bière de qualité moyenne, les bières de micro-brasseries ne donnent pas d'aussi bons résultats.
- Cette recette est simple comme bonjour et produira sans doute beaucoup d'effets sur vos convives! Ce pain lourd et dense est idéal pour accompagner un plat de pâtes ou des grillades.

écoute, chaque chanson, une vraie bouffée de bonheur irrévérencieux. Qui, aujourd'hui, pourrait se permettre de dire qu'ayant le choix entre violer une vieille ou un juge, toute personne sensée choisirait la vieille? Qui peut crier bien haut qu'il aime les gendarmes sous forme de macchabées, qu'une grosse femme donne des coups de mamelle, qu'on ne devient pas putain comme on se fait nonne (c'est du moins ce qu'on prêche en latin à la Sorbonne)? Qui, je vous le demande.

Il crache sur l'autorité, la loi, les bourgeois, l'argent, la mort, et le reste, mais il n'est pas mesquin. What true cat-lover is, really? Anyways, he seems like the kind of man who, turns out, is never your father cause that would've been too cool, and is not your friend either, cause well... he died when you were 6. Restent ses mots, doux ou aigres, à écouter comme il faut, mais pas en groupe, parce que, comme il le disait, "sitôt qu'on est plus que quatre on est une bande de cons." Bref, je remets mes écouteurs, et je vous laisse jusqu'à une prochaine fois.

In fact, I'll leave you with the words of wisdom of Professor MacDonald: "Whenever you have a piece of cheese which is used as yogurt, keep it in the fridge." Ya had to be there.

SI VOUS NE CONSERVEZ PAS VOS EXEMPLAIRES DU QUID NOVI, Veuillez les remettre au point de distribution au lieu de les recycler ou les jeter.

M E R C I

Whistling birds and coca

LAURIE

LLB III

SARGENT

So I was strolling along through the Bolivian Amazon Basin forest one day, when I heard an obnoxious whistle. My Canadian-feminist-lawyer hackles rose. Oh no, I thought, not here too. Will I never escape the ogling, the harassment, the objectification - not even in the depths of a forest inaccessible by means other than foot or canoe? Both the offending sounds and my indignation slowly faded, however, as I began to notice a distinct change in the scenery along my route.

The lush forest of trees and vines of all sizes and shapes, whose exotic names I could never quite catch, had been transformed into patches of scrubby, waist-high bushes with small green leaves and spindly branches. "What are these plants?", I asked one of my companions. "Coca", he replied very matter-of-factly. "I see", said I, as my North American adrenaline rushed furiously at the mention of the taboo word, and my imagination conjured up the pastel scenes of Miami Vice mixed with decidedly greyer images of prison cells and detox centres.

My time in Bolivia should have prepared me for this moment. In a country where drugs make headline news almost every day, where there's a two volume work entitled the "Law of Narcotraficking", and where law school classes discuss threats to national sovereignty in terms of U.S. intervention to eradicate coca crops, it's easy to become rather blasé(e) about the whole affair. Nevertheless, I quite was properly

shocked and thrilled "à la gringa" to have happened upon real live coca. I was more than a little disconcerted, however, when I asked about the strange craters we came upon every few metres. "They're what's left of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency's attempts in the late 1980s to bomb the coca growers off Bolivian territory", said my ever-informative guide. As we both observed, however, even bombs didn't seem to be doing much to eradicate coca, for although there was plenty of abandoned and scorched earth, many families had just moved on and replanted a few hundred metres further into the forest.

As for the coca growers themselves, I began to see signs of them: families with young children, living in small, mud-floor houses with walls made of thin wooden poles and palm frond roofs. Many seemed to be growing small quantities of pineapples and bananas as well as coca. Most spoke Quechua or Aymara; no matter how isolated they were, there was always a makeshift soccer field nearby. The lands in the Andean altiplano that their Tiwanaku and Inca ancestors had been cultivating for centuries had become exhausted by population pressures and choked by mining industry pollution. Thus, explained my companion, these people had left, or been forced off, their lands and had sought a better living in the tropical lowlands. They grew what the world would pay for: coca.

Meanwhile, the Mojeño-Trinitario indigenous peoples of the area with whom I was travelling spoke with a mixture of good humour and concern about this new wave of colonization, and of the impressive ability of the "cocaleros" to adapt to their new environment. They had used

local materials and techniques to build their houses, and were setting up community organizations in the style of the unions they had known when they worked the mines of the altiplano. The lowlands indigenous peoples also spoke with resentment, however, of the violence that these newcomers had brought with them: arbitrary detentions by police, destruction of the land, not to mention the bombings.

They also spoke with hostility of the drug consuming peoples of the North, arguing that if individuals and governments really want to put an end to cocaine trafficking, they should focus on preventing and eliminating consumption and demand, rather than targeting coca growers. To them, U.S. drug enforcement strategies look like yet another attempt to export and unleash the undesirable consequences of "first world" wealth, decadence and crime on the less powerful.

For my part, I couldn't help but wonder whose brilliant idea it had been in the first place to chemically process the hell out of leaves which had been used for centuries for their mild pain-relieving and stimulant properties in order to create a substance which killed on both on the production and consumption ends of the whole operation. *Qué mundo más loco...*

As I continued on, admiring the kaleidoscope of butterfly wings that mirrored my fragmented trains of thought, I began to hear the whistling once again. I searched the surrounding trees and bushes for signs of the lusty male I was expecting to find. After looking long and hard, I found my culprit: a beautiful, shimmering blue-green parrot. Amazing, I thought to myself, how one's perspective changes when one listens and watches.

And then I whistled right back.

*Laurie Sargent is a 3rd year McGill law student who was thinking of sending this piece to the *Globe & Mail*. However, she declined out of fear that it might disturb her parents' emotional tranquility and/or potentially raise unfortunate and compromising evidentiary presumptions in the minds of Canadian law enforcement officials.*

A 90's Coffee House

DANIEL

BCL III

WESTREICH

*The revelry will pale
with the large amounts of ale
That must have been drunk long ago
By the faces of Success,
those in academic dress,
That stare down at us standing below*

*But we'll try anyway,
and tomorrow we will pay,
For the beer that we failed to drink slow
For if given half a chance
we can also Sing and Dance
And they'll see that we're willing to Grow*

*Our Options can't compare
with the Chances they had there
When to work all you did was to show
That your pulse was beating fine,
and to work you'd be on time
At least several days in a row*

*But bitter we are not
at the fate of our lot
'Cause on Thursdays a party we throw
When for several hours,
when the Present is ours,
Of the Future we don't need to know*